

# The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVIII.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915.

No. 26

## FARMERS TO SHIP COTTON TO EUROPE

### TEXAS FARMERS THROW DOWN GAUNTLET TO GREAT BRITAIN.

### THEY DEFY SEIZURE

Have Offer for a Million Bales—They Demand Protection.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 27.—The farmers of Texas have thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain; they will defy seizure by sending 1,000,000 bales of cotton, whose destination will be "somewhere in Europe."

The offer to buy this large quantity of cotton was received by presidents of farmers' unions at their meeting in New Orleans, Dec. 6. According to the proposition, producers will be paid 20 cents a pound for all cotton delivered at a "certain neutral port," the purchase price to be deposited in an American bank subject to order as soon as the ship reaches port. When the offer was received no one, not even officials of the union gave serious attention, for apparently there was no way to ship cotton to any but entente ally ports.

Later farmers and business men of the south got together and decided to give the proposition a thorough test—it was too good to pass by. A Christmas present of nearly \$6,000,000 to the farmers would not only be helpful to them, but the entire country, especially Texas, which state will supply the bulk of the consignment.

Arrangements have been completed for the first shipment, according to Llenn P. Pope, president of the Texas union, and the vessel will leave Galveston within a month. Pope is confident of delivering the goods, for he points out that England would have good reasons to hesitate in seizing an American ship, flying an American flag and taking a cargo owned by American farmers and bound for a neutral port.

Pope, Peter Radford former president of the Union, F. S. Weinert head of the Texas warehouse department, and Texas bankers have asked the state department whether the Union states will protect the shipment and prevent seizure by the British. These inquiries have been referred to Con. Johnson of Tyler, Tex., Solicitor-General. Even if the state department fails to give assurances that England will refrain from such seizure, the Texans will make the shipment anyway, and if the British do hold up the vessel and seize the cargo the farmers' union, backed by allied interests will demand of President Wilson and congress that the United States immediately discontinue sending to the allies not only munitions of war, but also food.

Should England seize the cotton on the high seas, that country would be bound to take the case to a prize court and pay the farmers the original contract price, 20 cents a pound, nevertheless, the farmers declare they will not stand for any prize, for the court procedure, declaring that there is no international law that prevents one neutral from shipping goods to another neutral.

The price of 20 cents, is almost double the prevailing market price. But the Farmers' union is required to charter the vessel and pay part of the transportation charges. Pope estimates that the final price to the shippers will be about 17 cents. And if the south is able to fill the order for 1,000,000 bales, other orders will follow. It is declared, and give the south a great lift toward prosperity. Pope points out that England buys American cotton then sells it to European neutrals at a higher price, which constitutes unfair discrimination.

Pope admits that the cotton will ultimately go to a belligerent, but refused to say whether it is destined for Germany.

"There is no idea of sending the entire 1,000,000 bales at once," explained Pope, "but we will send one ship even if she is sunk. We want the government to give us protection that is due us. I do not mean gun

protection. The United States should help us by not selling the country that would seize this cotton any munitions, meat, goods or anything. The southern farmer wants just one thing—a market for his goods and now that he has it, why should England be permitted to destroy this market?"

Pope also said that 5,000 farmers had agreed to supply product to fill the gigantic order and that the consignment for the first ship is being gathered.

The country buying the cotton, according to the union president, has agreed that none of it will be used in making materials for war, expecting to use all of it for domestic consumption.

### American Buy Killed By Shell In France.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Richard Melville Hall, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a volunteer driver attached to that section of the American ambulance operating with the French army in Alsace, was killed on Christmas eve while in the performance of his duty. Hall was twenty-one years old and a son of Prof. H. G. Hall, of the University of Michigan. He will be given a military funeral at the front tomorrow afternoon. Details of the young man's death have not yet been learned, except that he was driving or standing near his car when a German shell struck and demolished it.

L. P. Hall, a brother, serving in the same section will return immediately to Paris.

### SKIRTS TO BE SHORTER THAN EVER THIS SPRING

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—"Oh-h-h," gasped the woman, and then they blushed.

"Isn't that awful," said a matron. No one heard her. Eyes and interest were center on the trim ankles of young women exhibiting advanced spring styles for the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association at a local hotel last night.

The skirts cleared the polished floor by nine inches. Shorter skirts will be the thing.

For women of conservative taste they are to be six inches from the floor; for the others, at least nine.

There was a greater tendency toward flares, often "Charley Chaplin" pockets.

Skirts were full above the elbows and tight below them.

The general aim of the designers seemed to be youth.

Coats varied in length according to the style. Top coats were shown in shorter lengths, with sport coats from 26 to 28 inches.

The manufacturers were enthusiastic at their dinner, asserting they had received the largest orders in their experience.

### HAMLETT NOT SATISFIED WITH OFFICIAL COUNT

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 29.—It is announced here today that Barksdale Hamlett, the present state school superintendent, who was defeated at the recent election by James P. Lewis for secretary of state, has employed attorneys to file at once contempt proceedings in the Franklin circuit court.

Hamlett is a citizen of Hopkinsville and was the Democratic nominee for secretary of state. His opponent, on the Republican ticket, was James P. Lewis, and, according to the official count made by the state board of election commissioners, Hamlett received 209,639 votes and Lewis received 209,754 votes. Lewis' majority was 115.

Before the certificate was awarded to Lewis, an injunction was sued out by Hamlett in various counties asking for recounts in certain precincts and, notwithstanding the fact that the decision of the courts were mostly in his favor, he still ran behind Lewis.

Lewis will take the oath of office and begin his duties as secretary of state next Monday.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ROUGH RIVER OIL & GAS CO.

Hartford, Kentucky.—Notice is hereby given that the Rough River Oil & Gas Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, is dissolved by unanimous consent of all of its stockholders and board of directors.

This December 28, 1915.

Rough River Oil & Gas Co.

M. L. HEAVRIN, Pres.

E. G. BARRASS, Secy.

## LINER SENT DOWN WITHOUT WARNING

### AMERICAN CONSUL CABLES NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESCAPE.

### JAPANESE ARE AROUSED

United States Will Not Permit Delay in Case of Sinking Ancona.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The sinking of the Japanese steamship Yasaka Maru will be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations by the United States, if it is established an American citizen was aboard when the submarine of unknown nationality torpedoed the vessel without warning.

This became known tonight after the state department had officially announced it had no record of the American passport granted to W. J. Leigh, survivor of the disaster, who had been called in consular press dispatches, an American.

Should it develop that Leigh is actually an American, the United States will feel justified in addressing inquiries to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, in an effort to establish the submarine's nationality.

It is considered practically certain, however, the craft was Austria, as it is said in Teutonic quarters here that no Germans or Turkish submarines are operating in the Mediterranean near where the Yasaka Maru was attacked.

The state department officials are waiting for information in regard to Leigh with considerable anxiety. If he is entitled to United States protection, the fact that he was aboard the liner undoubtedly will complicate negotiations with Austria over the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona.

There has been no developments in the Ancona negotiations. America will not permit delay in the case by lengthy communications.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 27.—Detailed advice received here today from Port Said concerning the sinking of the Yasaka Maru corroborates previous statements that the steamer was torpedoed without warning. It is said she was attacked at 2:35 p.m. by a submarine whose presence had not been observed. No flag was visible.

Shortly after the torpedo was discharged two periscopes, one long and one short, appeared above the water within 400 feet of the steamer. They moved to a position off the stern of the starboard side, the Port Said advice relate, as though ready to discharge a second torpedo if necessary.

After the Yasaka Maru sank a conning tower was visible for a brief time at a point about a mile away.

The report describes the manner in which all on board the steamer entered the boats safely, this having been accomplished in about ten minutes of the time the torpedo was discharged. The captain caused the boats to be tied together. Sails were hoisted, and in accordance with a plan arranged previously by wireless, a southerly course was taken. This was held until midnight, when the French gunboat which rescued the passengers and crew was met.

During the evening the periscope of the submarine reappeared, only a few yards from the boats, but the submarine itself was not visible. The passengers praised the captain and crew for their coolness and discipline. There was no sign of panic throughout the long ordeal.

According to a statement made to the diet by the finance minister there was on board the Yasaka Maru gold to the value of 1,000,000 yen (\$500,000.)

American surrendered Serb Capital.

New York, Dec. 25.—Douglas M. Dold, of this city, surrendered the city of Nish, Serbia to the invading Bulgarian army after the Serbians had retreated. Dold was in charge of an automobile squad sent from New York in June to the relief of the Serbians. He has just arrived here. He said when he realized that Nish

would be captured the people appealed to the bishop of Nish to induce Dold to take charge of the surrender and seek protection for the people. When the Bulgarians neared the city, Dold, the bishop and a throng of young women bearing garlands went out to meet them. While the flag was raised the bishop introduced Dold who showed his passport, and made the request for protection. He said the Bulgarians behaved splendidly.

Before the surrender, Dold said, men tried to give him outright hotels, places of business, frantic women implored him to marry them in order to secure protection through his passport.

Hardship, overwork, privation, resulted in Dold becoming blind, and compelling his return home.

### VALY QUEST FOR BURIED TREASURE OF THE INCAS

Colea, Panama, Dec. 27.—Harry A. Barber, a United States post-office inspector who has been in the interior of Peru trying to locate the buried treasure of the Incas, will start for Washington to-day, having it is understood, failed in his quest.

Inspector Barber was sent to Peru to investigate for the Federal authorities at Wilmerston, Del., the alleged existence of a \$500,000,000 placer gold deposit, which figures prominently in the McCune case, in which the du Ponts and other leading Delaware financiers are mentioned.

McCune, it is said, floated a large corporation on the strength of having discovered the source of gold of the ancient Incas. He finally became involved with the Post-office Department. McCune is now at liberty under \$10,000 bail and, according to Barber, is in Peru again endeavoring to locate the treasure.

### ANCIENT BARBER

### ALSO A SURGEON

In the times of Louis fourteenth and of Henry the eighth, a process of differentiation was under way, for there were then barbers proper or barbers, barbers-surgeons and surgeons, says a writer in the Boston Globe. The barbers-surgeons were made to confine themselves to minor operations of blood-letting and drawing of teeth, while, on the other hand, the surgeon was prohibited from barbary or shaving. This distinction has been broken down in recent years by the surgeon, who most frequently acts as a barber before undertaking his more specialized activities.

The barber's sign two centuries ago consisted of a striped pole, with a basin suspended from it. Both the basin and the stripe indicated that his surgical function was of special importance, for the former represented the receptacle for blood and the latter the ribbon for wrapping the arm during and after the bleeding.

The basin has disappeared from the sign, but the striped pole is of historic significance to the man of medicine, and he should humble himself before it as he enters the toning parlors. Whether the alternating red and white so often seen were significant of a white bandage about an arm we do not know, but it might well have been the case.

Until the Listerian doubtless both barber and surgeon were alike, equally aseptic and septic. Then came a separation in this respect, but more recently the wielder of the razor and shears is also finding partly from compulsion, that cleanliness makes him more godly in his trade.

While the barber now limits his surgical practice to squeezing out blackheads or extracting burrowing hairs, he on the medical side applies facial massages and attempts to cure scurries, alepecia and ringworm. Cleanliness inside and out is an essential of health, and so far as can be accomplished by external treatment the barber might with sufficient training excel the dermatologist who only prescribes.

The barber though his fees are small and his working hours long, is still working in line with his proud manipulator of the scalpel, for the latter is still but a cleanser of the inside of the body. And the former is a cleanser of the outside of the body. The barber will flourish when the surgeon has faded under the glare of the rising sun of sanitary and hygienic knowledge, which, by example, the former is even now helping the latter.

## BREAK WITH VIENNA LIKELY

### REPLY TO SECOND AMERICAN NOTE EXPECTED TO RESULT IN RUPTURE.

### DEMANDS NOT TO BE MET

Nothing Apparently Remains For U.S. But to Sever Diplomatic Relations.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Austria, according to unofficial information received in authoritative quarters here today, will not meet the demands of the United States in her forthcoming reply to the Aacona note and Teutonic diplomatic relations.

Although the State Department so far has received from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, no forecast of the reply, it was understood that unless some excellent reason for continuing diplomatic correspondence on the subject was presented no course seems to remain but to break off relations.

State Department officials are expecting information about the reply which might have been secured by Ambassador Penfield during informal conferences with Baron von Buran, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Advices received recently through Baron Erich Zwiedek, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were to the effect that Austria would be guided by concern for good relations existing between the two countries. Analysis of this phrase has led officials to believe that the Vienna Government will attempt to argue the contentions of the United States and possibly suggest arbitration.

The position of the State Department is that there can be no discussion over the official admissions of the Austrian Admiralty, which fermend the basis of the correspondence, unless Austria deales the accuracy of that statement. That, however, is regarded as being extremely unlikely, as the Admiralty statement was forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States for its information.

### KILLING AT MCHEARY CHRISTMAS EVE

A deplorable homicide occurred at McHenry, this county, on Christmas Eve night about 9 o'clock, when Will Maddox shot and almost instantly killed Adam Nave. Maddox conducts a barber shop and pool room at McHenry and Nave worked around the mines. Both men lived there for a number of years and are well known. The killing occurred in the barber shop.

It is said that Nave was usually the solicitor for any of the unfortunate around the mines and was passing around a paper for contributions to some charitable fund when the trouble came up out of which the killing grew.

Maddox had declined to contribute toward some subscription which Nave was promoting, because the latter, as he stated, was in an intoxicated condition.

Later in the evening Nave went into Maddox's barber shop and after discussing the failure of the latter to contribute to the fund being gotten up, it is charged, picked a quarrel and finally lunged at Maddox with a drawn knife. Maddox avoided Nave and drawing his revolver, fired one shot, which hit a vital spot of the victim. Apparently Nave had dipped his head when approaching Maddox, for the bullet struck him in the top of the head and either lodged in his skull or went down in his neck, for it did not come out. He fell to the floor and lived about two hours, but did not regain consciousness. Doctors were summoned at once, but it was soon seen he was past human aid. It is said that the open knife which Nave had held in his hand when attacking Maddox was found by the doctors at his feet.

Immediately after the shooting Maddox concealed himself for awhile, fearing violence from the friends of Nave.

Sheriff Keown, of Hartford, was immediately telephoned for and taking Deputy Sheriff Bratcher, he went to the scene of the killing, about five miles from here. They were unable to locate Maddox at the time, although a thorough search of the community and the residence of Maddox was made. They then returned to Hartford.

A short while after the sheriff and his deputy had returned to Hartford, word was sent to Deputy Sheriff Isaac Sharp, who lives at McHenry, that Maddox was waiting at a designated place not far away and wanted to be taken into custody. Deputy Sharp went and got Maddox and brought him to Hartford, arriving here about 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Maddox was at once placed in jail.

Maddox was brought before County Judge Wilson Monday, when, by his Attorney, Mr. E. M. Woodward, he waived examining trial and his bond was fixed at \$600, which was at once given and he was released from custody.

Nave was about 60 years old and leaves a widow and four sons, two of whom are married and reside in Indiana and the other two live at home. Maddox is a considerably younger man and has a wife and five children. He was crippled in a railroad accident some years ago and wears a cork leg.

There is said to be no coaccusation of ill feeling against Maddox among the people of McHenry, as it is contended that he shot Nave in self-defense and when the latter was approaching him with an open knife.

Nave was a well known and popular citizen and his alleged intoxication condition was perhaps the only thing that impelled him to jeopardize his life in his attack upon Maddox. The case will go into the hands of the next grand jury for further consideration.

### TOWN LAID WASTE BY FIREWORKS EXPLOSION

Pikeville, Ky., Dec. 27.—The town of Grundy, Buchanan county, Va., was almost wiped out by fire Sunday night according to advices reaching here today and the losses amount to over \$100,000. The fire started from an explosion of Christmas fireworks.

The fire started near the mouth of State Creek and a high wind drove the flames directly through

## LAND SALE FOR TAXES

By virtue of taxes due me, the Sheriff of Ohio county, Kentucky, I will on the first Monday in January, 1916, expose at public sale at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., the following lands, or as much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sums required, viz:

### No. 1—East Hartford.

Ashley, Leona (By Moat Gad-dis) 120 acres..... 4.92  
Bozarth, Clayton, 25 acres..... 13.48  
Brown, M. W. 100 a..... 14.16  
Fielden, D. M. 13 a..... 4.95  
Hines, Sarah Ann, 40 a..... 2.96  
Lee, B. P. 15 a..... 6.05  
Moseley, Dolly, 125 a..... 10.89  
McDowell, P. H. 300 a..... 42.96  
Nelson, J. D. 49 a..... 8.79  
Pendleton, E. B. 1 T. lot..... 22.22  
Reid, B. Pearl (By J. W. Reid) 1 T. lot..... 1.25  
Shillenger, C. It. 4 a..... 9.75  
Stevens, A. L. 385 a..... 84.46  
Schroader, N. A. 30 a..... 8.79  
Schroader, Emery, 2 T. lots..... 3.09  
Wood, S. E. 28 a..... 6.29  
York, E. W. 47 a..... 8.36

### No. 2—West Hartford.

Barnard, M. W. 120 a. 1 T. lot..... 38.03  
Blair, W. M. 1 T. lot..... 10.02  
Davis, Robert, 60 a..... 16.77  
Glenn, J. H. 48 a..... 22.48  
King, D. W. 1 T. lot..... 6.14  
Luce, W. D. 1 T. lot..... 4.91  
Luce, W. D. & Sister, 1 T. lot..... 10.88  
Nall, Miss Maggie, 1 T. lot..... 10.88  
Ross, Mrs. D. C. 179 a..... 29.81  
Walker, R. D. 1 T. lot..... 14.80  
Watterson, Jeff, 1 T. lot..... 8.61

### No. 3—Bedia.

Aroon and Tichenor, 100 a..... \$22.17  
Baldwell, F. B. 62 a..... 13.49  
Hoover, L. C. 6 a..... 2.14  
Hoover, C. C. 50 a..... 8.02  
Hoover, L. C. 155 a..... 17.17  
Maddox, G. W. 175 a..... 17.17  
Paris, Mrs. R. L. 2 a..... 6.25  
Smith, A. S. 50 a..... 8.53  
Shown, Sylvester, 2 a..... 8.70  
Ward, Edward, 16 a..... 6.29  
Wade, H. L. 80 a..... 8.92

### No. 4—Sulphur Springs.

Ashley, Henry M. 50 a..... \$ 8.70  
Baxley, C. T. 100 a..... 11.30  
Chappell, Mrs. L. B. 120 a..... 16.75  
Dever, Miles L. 53 a..... 9.17  
Filback, Mrs. Rill, 32 a..... 1.35  
Lee, Shelby W. 12 a..... 4.87  
Miller, J. E. 65 a..... 10.61  
Watson, Willie 40 a..... 9.97  
Wright, John H. 55 a..... 11.30  
Young, Mrs. Manerva 10 a..... 2.39  
Young, Wm. 75 a..... 9.97

### No. 5—Magnan.

Baugh, C. B. 75 a..... \$ 7.75  
Edge, W. S. 75 a..... 11.82  
McEachin, T. H. 75 a..... 8.23  
Medcalf, Leo, 81 a..... 10.40  
Midkiff, T. B. 60 a..... 11.53  
Midkiff, H. C. 100 a..... 11.53  
Medcalf, Oliver, 3 a..... 5.40  
Medcalf, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot..... 2.42  
Neighbors, Mrs. Belle, 73 a..... 12.75  
Wedding, Ollie (By Ora Allen), 95 a..... 2.96  
Wimsatt, Miss Anale, 137 a..... 8.86  
Wade, Mrs. Clara, 75 a..... 12.12

### No. 6—Cromwell.

Balze, J. L. 80 a..... \$ 8.35  
Douglas, R. D. 114 a..... 11.07  
Eicher, W. M. 70 a..... 12.44  
Hosey, T. C. 1 T. lot..... 10.75  
Royne, D. A. (By Laura Royne), 60 a..... 7.60  
Taylor, P. Y. (By S. L. Stevens), 75 a..... 4.92  
Taylor, C. S. 132 a..... 11.53

### No. 7—Cool Springs.

Akins, J. A. 77 a..... \$ 9.97  
Herron, W. O. 125 a..... 12.60

Kitchens, Escol, 3 a..... 4.33

Tally, Mrs. L. A. 65 a..... 4.92

### No. 8—North Rockport.

Ashley, Mrs. M. E. 1 T. lot..... \$ 4.09  
Allen, Dave, 63 a..... 11.53

Graves, E. A. 1 T. lot..... 11.53

Heck, Mrs. Nannie, 1 T. lot..... 4.72

Tillord, Ernest, 1 T. lot..... 8.35

### No. 9—South Rockport.

Ashford, J. N. 130 a..... \$ 9.35  
Brown, Emery, Mrs. 133 a..... 8.87  
Ducker, John, 1 a..... 4.94

Fulkerson, Mrs. Mary, 60 a..... 6.14

Her, R. E. 20 a. & 3 T. lots..... 32.84

Jackson, Mrs. Sallie B. 165 a.....

& 1 T. lot..... 23.44

Maddox, Mrs. Cinderella, 22 a..... 3.62

Robertson, W. B. 55 a..... 9.98

Shaffer, Hardy 2 a..... 4.97

Shultz, G. T. 7 a..... 4.97

### No. 10—Select.

Autry, Marlion S. 60 a..... \$ 9.04

Albin, Mrs. Elizabeth, 10 a..... 1.35

Autry, Mrs. Nola, 50 a..... 2.30

Autry, Mrs. Nola, 50 a..... 5.15

Balze, George C. 10 a..... 5.40

Butler, A. F. 85 a..... 9.97

Emery, M. J. 97 a..... 10.26

Goff, J. L. 4 a..... 5.11

Hocket, W. G. 82 a..... 16.63

Slaven, Marion, 11 a.....

Morrison, Estill L. (minor) 24 acres..... 2.40

Pearson, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot.....

### No. 11—Horse Branch.

Arnold, R. G. 137 a..... \$13.39

Asbury, J. H. 1 T. lot..... 7.92

Balze, E. E. 50 a..... 5.25

Kelley, U. L. 40 a..... 5.64

Day, Allen, 50 a..... 3.62

Ferguson, Eloda, 130 a.....	6.59	No. 28—Narrows.	
Hoover, J. T. 50 a.....	6.29	Brown, T. H. 36 a.....	8.01
Morris, J. H. 10 a.....	5.64	Condor, J. W. 126 a.....	22.3
Miller, J. W. 165 a.....	18.92	Carter, Charlie, 85 a.....	14.9
Morris, Romney, 75 a.....	8.90	Foreman, E. D. 65 a.....	19.2
No. 12—Rosine.		Graham, H. A. 66 a.....	15.8
Atchison, Eugene, 213 a.....	\$12.50	Harrison, Mrs. Nannie, 57 a.....	4.9
Edwards, Mrs. Mary 100 a.....	4.92	Harrison, Thomas, 70 a.....	11.0
Parks, L. T. ....	9.04	Harrison, Cooper, 30 a.....	8.67
Raymond, Jacob, 62 a.....	8.01	Liver, W. M. 60 a.....	6.7
Stewart, Harvey, 64 a.....	7.36	Williams, Mrs. Martha, 11 a.....	1.20
Tewari, J. A. 73 a.....	8.90	No. 29—Ralph.	
Stewart, Arthur T. 22 a.....	6.40	Brown, Mrs. Louisa, 84 a.....	\$ 8.67
Stewart, Mrs. W. H. 130 a.....	4.92	Evans, C. D. 50 a.....	7.6
Schroader, Isaac, 8 a.....	6.05	Farmer, Elisia, 20 a.....	5.87
Taylor, W. C. 148 a.....	13.75	Hendrix, Mrs. Anna, 51 a.....	6.04
Wright, Albert, 26 a.....	5.64	Morgan, Mrs. Sarah, 16 a.....	2.90
Wilson, Mary A. 226 a.....	16.82	Norris, C. D. 4 a.....	4.43
No. 13—Beaver Dam.		Ralph, J. T. 35 a.....	6.04
Bald, John, 1 T. lot.....	\$ 5.00	Whitnaker, J. W. 15 a.....	6.89
No. 14—W. Beaver Dam.		No. 30—Prentiss.	
Leach, C. A. 82 a. 2 T. lots.....	23.94	Fogle, S. O. 108 a.....	\$21.76
Turner, Will, 1 T. lot.....	4.91	No. 32—Herbert.	
Wade, L. B. 14 a.....	6.29	Hearden, C. F. 51 a.....	8.92
Wood, S. E. 28 a.....	7.62	Monroe, E. G. 1 T. lot.....	6.16
York, E. W. 47 a.....	8.36	Spencer, Tina, 117 a.....	11.48
No. 15—McHenry.		Turney, Elizabeth, 109 a.....	7.58
Arter, A. C., 1 T. lot.....	\$ 4.70	No. 33—Rend.	
Brown, Charlie, 1 lot.....	6.70	Allen, L. W. 50 a.....	\$ 6.82
Braddock, C. 1 lot.....	6.76	Byers, W. H. 20 a.....	5.64
Fisher, W. H. Lee, 1 lot.....	6.93	Bratcher, Blain, 8 a.....	4.34
Hvens, John, 1 lot.....	6.14	Coy, Lawrence, 80 a.....	8.96
Itcheson, Mrs. Ann, 1 lot.....	6.82	Duvall, John, 30 a.....	6.03
King, D. P., 50 a.....	4.95	Daugherty, W. P. 40 a.....	6.82
Indox, Marion, 1 lot.....	7.18	Hill, William, 40 a.....	8.67
Leader, John, 1 lot.....	9.85	Smith, Charlie, 50 a.....	6.64
Snell, T. C., 52 a.....	7.60	Wade, L. B. 15 a.....	6.74
Smith, J. S. 2 a.....	10.23	Hardwick, Mrs. Hettie 1 T. lot.....	\$19.54
Tichenor, S. J. 4 lots.....	126.47	Colored List.	
Wilson, E. M. 32 a.....	6.05	Mrs. T. J. Bassett, 1/4 a. 2	
No. 16—Centertown.		lots, Pr't. 2.....	13.35
Ashley, Mrs. S. G., 2 a.....	\$ 2.30	Ella Brookins, 1 lot, Pr't. 2.....	8.19
Ashley, M. L., 50 a.....	7.10	Brookins, Shanks, 1 lot, Pr't. 2.....	5.10
Unvert, C. W., 119 a.....	20.14	Hollins, A. T., 57 a, Pr't. 1.....	8.67
Davis, H. H., 1 lot.....	12.94	Coomes, Lem, 1 lot, Pr't. 1.....	7.22
Evans, Earl M., 1 lot.....	3.22	Collins, Laura, 1 lot, Pr't. 1.....	4.54
Heffin, Cleve, 3 a.....	4.81	Duane, Wash, 1 lot, Pr't. 1.....	4.43
Jones, E. C., 22 a.....	3.62	Donley, Dud, 1 lot, Pr't. 1.....	4.10
Jones, Mrs. M. E., 1 lot.....	5.94	Ford, Gus, 1 a, Pr't. 2.....	4.01
Watlock, heirs, 15 a.....	2.44	Flipp, T. J., 30 a, Pr't. 1.....	7.05
Hackett, S. A., 1 lot.....	5.31	Williams, Griffin, 2 a, Pr't. 2.....	4.72
Rowe, Sarah T., 60 a.....	6.48	Hines, Don, 1/4 a, Pr't. 1.....	4.61
Tichenor, M. J., 45 a.....	4.92	Haynes, J. W., 10 a, Pr't. 24.....	5.33
Wade, L. B., 1/4 a.....	5.90	Hocker, Vig, 1 a, Pr't. 15.....	10.00
No. 17—Smallhorns.		Hines, S. F., 1/4 a, Pr't. 1.....	4.88
Trown, L. H., 1 lot.....	\$ 5.75	Jackson, Clara, 20 a, Pr't. 23.....	4.76
Bolton, Felix, 30 a.....	4.95	Martin, Jno. S. 110 a, Pr't. 3.....	13.77
Goodall, E. H., 1/2 a.....	12.80	Martin, G. W. 1 a, Pr't. 1.....	6.05
Hilligan, J. C., 93 a.....	12.85	Moseley, Howard, Pr't. 1.....	7.92
Miller, Mrs. D. A., 1/2 a.....	4.25	Philips, Wm. 1/2 a, Pr't. 8.....	4.33
Neal, Eliza, 100 a.....	10.00	Parks, Wade, 1 lot, Pr't. 1.....	9.00
Wolinson, Margarette, 1 lot.....	4.32	Parkinson, Margarette, 1 lot.....	5.32

## MAKING A RECORD

Methods by Which a Phonograph Disk Is Produced.

### CATCHING THE SOUND WAVES.

They Are First Imprisoned in Wax and Then Transferred to a Negative in Copper, and From This Master Mold the Records Are Obtained.

The Edison phonograph, the graphophone type perfected by Bell and Tainter and the gramophone type by Herlin are all based on substantially the same principle. Sound waves set up in the air by any sound are allowed to strike a delicately held diaphragm which vibrates under the impact of the sound waves. The vibrations are made to leave a record on a suitable medium, and this sound record is used to perform the inverse operation when it is required to reproduce recorded sounds—that is, the record is made to vibrate a sensitive diaphragm and set up in the air particular waves, which convey to the ear the impression of sound.

The differences in the systems are in the way in which the vibrations are recorded. The disk record, which made the machine popular, was first manufactured in the United States in 1887. Improvements in the machine and in the needles followed.

To make a gramophone record a person sings before the mouth of a horn, the object of which is to concentrate the energy of the sound waves upon the recording diaphragm. At the narrow end of the horn are the recording sound box and the machine with its attendant expert. There is a screen between singer and operator to guard the secrets of the sound box. On the further side of the screen is a horizontal table carrying a wax tablet, rotated beneath the recording sound box at a uniform speed, usually about seventy-six revolutions per minute. As the table rotates it travels laterally at a uniform speed, and the wax tablet is thus caused to travel slowly under the stationary recording box. The sapphire cutting point is lowered so as to enter the wax three and one-half to four one-thousandths of an inch, and as the machine runs it cuts a fine spiral groove, running from the edge to the center. The construction of the sound box is secret, as is the composition of the wax tablet.

The next step in the process is the reproduction of the record as a negative in copper. The wax is dusted with graphite and worked into the groove with a badger brush to make it electrically conductive; then it is lowered into an electrolytic bath of copper salt solution. The wax is kept in continuous motion in the bath until the copper shell is nine-tenths of a millimeter thick. The negative is a master, and from this a few commercial samples can be pressed to test the quality of the record. The manufacturers, however, wish to make thousands of copies without hurting their master; therefore they make duplicates of their master by taking impressions in wax composition, from which working matrices are made. Then copper shells are obtained from these in the same way. The copper shell is then backed by a brass plate one-half inch in thickness by soldering under pressure.

Then the matrix is nickel plated on the recorded side in order to wear better and after polishing is ready for the pressing machine. The commercial record is pressed into some substance hard at normal temperature and plastic under heat and very hard and smooth. Various compounds are employed by different makers, but shellac is the principal ingredient. Shellac, wood charcoal, heavy spar and earth coloring matter in certain proportions are used.

This compound after careful mixing is rolled into thin sheets and divided into sections, one for each record. The section is then pressed by a hydraulic press. The matrix is heated and placed face up in a mold, the label is placed face down on the matrix, and on this is placed a warm, plastic state enough material for one record. Both halves of the press are furnished with cooling plates, through which streams of water can be passed, and the surfaces are cooled quickly. The record is then removed, the edges trued with emery wheels, and it is then ready for sale.—New York American.

### Choosing.

A dozen pretty girls were cowering about the stage at an amateur theatrical rehearsal when two young men took seats in the last row.

"So your girl's in this show, eh?" said one youth.

"Yep," replied the other. "She's on the stage right now."

"Which one is she?"

"The pretty one," came the reply in all seriousness.—Detroit News.

### The Sewing Machine.

Eliza Howe, whose sewing machine was the first to come into popular favor, was not, it seems, the originator of the idea, as an Englishman had made drawings of such a machine in 1790, and another was in operation in Paris as early as 1830.—Argonaut.

### Entirely Too Common.

The Doctor—Student, you must take more exercise. I should advise walking every day. Mrs. Newlyn—Walking! My dear doctor, you must be accustomed to attending poor people.—Philadelphia Record.

The silent organ loudest chants the master's requiem.—Emerson.

### BUYING A DIAMOND.

If Money Is No Object You Can Get an Absolutely Perfect Stone.

The properly cut diamond has fifty-eight facets, including the table and culet, thirty-two facets above the girdle and twenty-four facets below. The surface of the table should be 40 per cent of the whole.

Perfect, colorless stones form only 5 per cent of all the diamonds produced. A diamond is considered perfect in formation when no flaw or imperfection can be detected under the ordinary "loop" or magnifying glass used by jewelers. The flaws usually found are carbon spots (where the carbon has not crystallized perfectly), feathers, bubbles, hairs, lumpy formation, like that in a piece of ice when struck by a hammer. The absolutely perfect stone must be free from all of these defects and cut in the right proportion. The "clean" diamond is free from any flaws or inclusions and is most difficult to find. Many of these flaws are so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye and really do not affect the brilliancy and beauty of the stone.

Do not expect to get an absolutely perfect stone for any reasonable figure, for they are so rare as to command excessive prices. If you want a good stone see to it that it is of good color and brilliancy and is well cut.

The real requirement of a diamond is that it make a proper effect, and the minute flaws which can be found only with a strong microscope are not worthy of consideration by the ordinary purchaser who wishes to have a good stone almost exclusively for decorative purposes.

If money is no object and you are willing to pay \$500 or more per carat you may hope to secure an absolutely flawless stone, but for all usual purposes you are wasting half of the money expended.—New York American.

### WHEN YOU GET ANGRY.

Influence of the Emotion Upon the Adrenal Glands.

Just above the kidneys there are two small glands, each about as big as a pea, known as suprarenal capsules or adrenal glands. They belong to that small group of glands in our bodies which have no ducts and whose secretions, whatever they are, pass directly into the blood. These two little glands play an enormous part in the physiology of secretion.

The secretion of these little glands is called adrenalin, and its secretion cannot be controlled by the will. When it is poured into the blood the amount of sugar in the blood will rise in the course of a few minutes between 10 and 30 per cent.

A strong emotion, such as hate, causes an increased secretion of adrenalin in the glands and simultaneously an increase of sugar in the blood, and this sudden accession of sugar supplies the muscles with a much needed food. So that one of the effects of the secretion of adrenalin would be a direct benefit to a man in a rage wishing to exercise stern muscular effort to subdue fighting, conflict or struggle. It has been proved that the removal of the adrenal glands has a weakening effect on muscular power, and an injection of adrenalin has an invigorating effect, and not only does adrenalin bring out sugar from the liver stock to feed the muscles, but it also restores fatigued muscles, at least temporarily.

Men in a state of hatred, therefore, are in the same condition as men who are putting out their utmost physical effort. They are in a condition, should they come across the object of their hate, to exert the maximum harm upon it.—New York American.

### Why the "Baltic" Sea?

How the Baltic sea got its name is unknown. It looks thoroughly classic.

"Mare Balticum." But Tacitus knew this stretch of water as the Suevian sea, from the neighboring people of the Suevi, and the name Baltic does not appear before the eleventh century in the "Chorographia Scandinavie" of Adam of Bremius. It is supposed to have some connection with the great and little "Baltas." Germans, Swedes and Danes call these waters the East sea (Ostsee)—a name which is obviously impossible for a Russian.—London Standard.

### Newton and Gravitation.

Sir Isaac Newton never attempted to tell the people of his day what gravitation was. His very frank statement was as follows: "I do not anywhere take it upon me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centers when I speak of them as attracting or endued with attractive powers."

An Explanation and a Hint.

"How do you account for his remarkable success?"

"I don't know unless it was that he was always too busy on his own work to stop and spend time trying to account for the success of others."—Detroit Free Press.

### Crowd of a Million.

It has been estimated that a million persons assembled in a crowd, with due allowance of three square feet a person, would cover an area of about seventy acres.

### Warned.

"She told me that I might hope." "Better look out! I've known girls to say that when they intended to accept a chap."—Puck.

## ANIMAL DISCIPLINE

Wild Beasts Obey a Sort of Code of Military Tactics.

### BABOONS AS REAL SOLDIERS.

They Post Sentries at Night and When Feeding and Have Front and Rear Guards When on the March—A Wild Horse Company in Battle Array.

In these days of general interest in things military it is interesting to know that certain animals are governed by what appear to be almost military regulations. Among animals only the gregarious, of course, show qualities of leadership and discipline.

Wild horses obey their leader more implicitly than any soldiers, however well disciplined. Mustangs are wary, difficult to approach and almost impossible to capture, owing to the devotion with which they follow their leader, and to a code of signals that they never disregard.

A short, shrill neigh is a command to flee; a long drawn, far carrying neigh is the rallying call when the herd is scattered; a squalor orders the stallions to stand ready to fight off dangerous beasts, and a wild snort indicates the sight or scent of man. The snort of a mustang can be heard half a mile or more.

Certain movements are also important as signals. At the first hint of danger the horse that detects it throws its head and tail high in the air, stands motionless and gazes fixedly in the direction from which he anticipates trouble. Usually that is enough to put the entire herd on the alert. Should the enemy prove to be bears, wolves or any foe against which the drove can defend itself the "signal horse" dashes forward, prancing from side to side, rearing and striking the ground. Should their most dreaded enemy, man, be approaching the horse will circle far in toward the main body, and as he turns for one last look he will snort out a trumpet-like blast. Then with a rush a roar and a clatter of hoofs the entire herd is gone—the leader in front, the stallions in the rear, the colts in the middle.

Even old, well trained work horses when turned out to pasture will generally select a leader and be governed by him. The herd commander may be an old and gentle mare or the wildest and warliest horse of the drove. In the latter case the herd often becomes almost difficult to handle as so many wild horses, whereas the old mare will keep her drove in the most tractable condition.

The peccaries of Mexico have a battle cry that he never disobey—a short vicious squeal, quickly repeated and kept up without ceasing. That noise drives the little beasts frantic, all within hearing rush to get into the fray, and nothing short of death stops their charge. If the hunter does not shoot his peccary so dead that it cannot emit a single dying squeal his only safety lies in instant flight.

The peccaries have also a note that sounds the retreat. It is a great something like the "Woof, woof, woof!" of a bear as he dashes away from danger. An American guide who lives in Sonora, in Mexico, can illustrate that note and says that he can stampede a gang of the brutes at will with it.

The baboons of Africa probably have the best military regulations of any of the animals. While they are feeding in a dangerous place they set sentries on every side—big, wise, veteran baboons that sit perfectly quiet and keep a vigilant watch. At a sharp bark of warning from one of these outposts every ape ceases his occupation, even the babies hush their cries on the instant.

But the following day Frohman heard "Peter Pan" and accepted it at once. Long afterward he gave these as his reasons: "First, it was written by Barrie; next, it was unmistakably a fine novel. The most emphatic play in any theatrical season, the one that is most likely to focus general public attention, is the most novel. You can estimate its novelty by the amount of fineness a play contains, for the common in life, like the poor, is always with us and can never seem novel. Only the fine registers with the emphasis of novelty. People go to the theater not to see life as it is, but as they wish it were. The theater's business is to present not life, but the illusion of life. Youth is the illusion of life, old age the delusion, and "Peter Pan" is packed with youth; so I was for it."—John D. Williams in Century.

Home of the Chinchilla.

The chinchilla, a little animal the size of a squirrel, is met with only in the Andes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile and is never found under a height of 0,000 or 10,000 feet. The Indians are eager trappers and hunters of it for its fine fur. The skins are well seasoned with salt and made up into small packages for dispatch to the towns, whence they are shipped abroad.

Young Girls and the Stage.

Mrs. De Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, our beloved actress, receives deluges of mail from all parts of the world asking her advice to young girls who would go on the stage. She puts it this way: "Don't go on the stage unless the feeling that you can rise to the top within a very few years is so strong within you that it amounts to a moral certainty."—Boston Herald.

Office and the Man.

"What do you think of this theory that the office should seek the man?" "Properly applied it is all right."

"Yes?"

"But it should not be made an excuse for sitting around waiting for a job to come to you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Playing Safe.

"In years to come somebody undoubtedly will want to publish your life and letters."

"They may go as far as they like with my life," said the eminent and astute politician, "but I shan't leave my letters."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Few Have It to This Extent.

"Pa, what is business tact?"

"Knowing the cash customer just as well as you know the one that runs up a bill every month."—Detroit Free Press.

A frown on the face casts a shadow over the heart.

### WASHING THE EYES.

Also How to Shut Them to Keep Cut Soapy Water.

It is a common thing to screw one's eyes up as tightly as possible when washing, in order that the soap shall not get into one's eyes. Many of us remember, especially when children are concerned, how much a strong soap smarts when the suds sting under the eyelids.

We should never get soap in our eyes if we closed them naturally, as in sleep. The eyelid is an absolute protection. Certainly no soapuds can penetrate the membrane, and equally certainly the way in which the eyelashes cover the actual joint make it impervious. The eye, when closed in sleep, is light proof, a much greater test of being shut than the ability to shed soapy water.

On the other hand, when we screw up our eyes tightly, which is done by contracting the muscles of the eyebrow and the upper cheek, a number of creases are formed down which the soapuds trickle, and the eye, which seems so tightly shut, is really more open to annoyance. The more tightly the eye is held, however, the more does the lower lid force up the protecting eyelashes of the upper lid and thus prevent the watershed that the naturally closed eye makes.

In modern city life, where there is so much dust, the eye should be washed every day. The trick of opening one's eyes under water, which every good swimmer knows, can be easily done in an eyeglass, or, for that matter, in an ordinary basin. To put the face down in clear cold water and open and shut the eyes once or twice not only will give a feeling of freshness, but for those who use their eyes a great deal it will be found a great preventer of eye strain.

In washing out the eye, however, it is necessary to be careful. Soapy water should never be used, as in most soaps there are chemicals of a drying and alkaline character, which are excessively injurious to the eye.—Washington Post.

### JUDGING A PLAY.

Frohman Didn't Agree With Tree That Barrie Had Gone Mad.

Frohman weighed a play by the idea in it, and he never produced a play, however arbitrary in story or characters—*as, for example, "Peter Pan"*—without being able to name specifically the elements of success he thought it possessed.

"Barrie has gone out of his mind. Frohman, I am sorry to say it, but you ought to know it, we are both so fond of him," said Sir Herbert Tree to Frohman one night. "He's just read me a play. He is going to read it to you, so I am warning you. I know I've not gone woozy in my mind, because I have tested myself since hearing the play, but Barrie must be mad. He has written four acts all about fairies, children and Indians, running through the most incoherent story you ever listened to, and what do you suppose the last act is to be set on top of trees?"

But the following day Frohman heard "Peter Pan" and accepted it at once. Long afterward he gave these as his reasons: "First, it was written by Barrie; next, it was unmistakably a fine novel. The most emphatic play in any theatrical season, the one that is most likely to focus general public attention, is the most novel. You can estimate its novelty by the amount of fineness a play contains, for the common in life, like the poor, is always with us and can never seem novel. Only the fine registers with the emphasis of novelty. People go to the theater not to see life as it is, but as they wish it were. The theater's business is to present not life, but the illusion of life. Youth is the illusion of life, old age the delusion, and "Peter Pan" is packed with youth; so I was for it."—John D. Williams in Century.

Home of the Chinchilla.

The chinchilla, a little animal the size of a squirrel, is met with only in the Andes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile and is never found under a height of 0,000 or 10,000 feet. The Indians are eager trappers and hunters of it for its fine fur. The skins are well seasoned with salt and made up into small packages for dispatch to the towns, whence they are shipped abroad.

Young Girls and the Stage.

Mrs. De Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, our beloved actress, receives deluges of mail from all parts of the world asking her advice to young girls who would go on the stage. She puts it this way: "Don't go on the stage unless the feeling that you can rise to the top within a very few years is so strong within you that it amounts to a moral certainty."—Boston Herald.

Office and the Man.

"What do you think of this theory that the office should seek the man?"

"Properly applied it is all right."

"Yes?"

"But it should not be made an excuse for sitting around waiting for a job to come to you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Playing Safe.

"In years to come somebody undoubtedly will want to publish your life and letters."

"They may go as far as they like with my life," said the eminent and astute politician, "but I shan't leave my letters."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Few Have It to This Extent.

"Pa, what is business tact?"

"Knowing the cash customer just as

## Hartford Republican.

Buried according to law at the Postoffice, Hartford, Ky., as small matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor and Prop.  
ESTILL BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to  
The Hartford Republican.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Letters and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks, 5c per line, money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.  
Cumberland ..... 123  
Farmers' Mutual ..... 50

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

For President 1916  
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,  
of Indiana.

### DEATH OF COL. BARNETT.

The people of Hartford were inexpressibly shocked on Wednesday just after noon to hear that Col. C. M. Barnett, editor and proprietor of the Republican, had expired a short time before at the Forte Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., where he had gone for treatment a few months ago. In a measure his friends here—which included the whole citizenship of the town and community—were prepared for the sad news, for they knew he was in a very serious physical condition and that an apparently unavoidable operation might prove fatal; but hope in such cases is powerless to resist the shock of bitter disappointment when a human life hangs in the balances and fate casts the deciding weight against anxious solicitude.

For months Col. Barnett had been ailing, yet his friends could see he was bearing up with stoic fortitude. His ailment was not clearly apparent and diagnosis failed to reveal the exact cause. Finally it was decided that he should go to Nashville, Tenn., where his eldest son, Allison, and married daughter, Mrs. E. W. Cooper, and see what the doctors at the Forte Hospital could do for him. His wife accompanied him and within the past few days his youngest son, Estill, went to be present when the operation decided upon was performed. For weeks past efforts had been made to build up his weakened physical condition to withstand the ordeal.

When he was put upon the operating table local anesthetics were used to deaden the pain for the first incisions of the knife, and then the surgeons reached a point where a stronger agent had to be used to produce complete anesthesia. He had been under the influence of the latter drug only about twenty minutes when his heart collapsed and with a few spasmodic palpitations, ceased to beat forever. In the meantime the surgeons had gone far enough to locate the cause of his ailment and had he lived long enough to be revived, he would probably have entirely recovered. The vermiciform appendix—that strange organ of the body for which the doctors say they have never discovered the particular use—had become enlarged and elongated and had wrapped itself around an adjacent intestine, thus setting up an ailment and condition which only a surgical operation could relieve and which in this case meant death in either alternative. It seemed that fate was against the patient from the first.

It would be hard in this feeble tribute and in these faulty words to fittingly set forth the worthy life and notable activities of Col. Barnett. He had lived the most of his life among us and we all knew him as one neighbor knows another. And we knew him but to love him for his noble character and unselfish deeds. He knew the value of loyal friendship and he practiced it. Perhaps he had some faults which come to human kind—who hasn't—but the worthy points of his character so far outweighed the common frailties of mankind that we must give the need of praise to one who commanded the respect and esteem of so many of his loyal fellowmen, both here and elsewhere, for Col. Barnett was widely known. He had arisen from a humble farmer's boy to stations of distinction and honor. These were the gifts of his friends.

Col. Cleo Maxwell Barnett was born in Ohio county, north of Hartford, June 4, 1864, and was therefore fifty-one and a half years old at the time of his death. His father was Joe C. Barnett and his mother, Frances D. Bennett. He was married February 23, 1887, to Alice Dee

Bennett. He is survived by his wife and three children—Hattie, (Mrs. E. W. Cooper), Allison and Estill.

While yet a farm boy he sought a good education and he attended school at College Hill, Ky., at DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., and at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. He finished his literary course at the latter place when about 24 years old. In the meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the Ohio county bar in the year 1895, and has been a practicing attorney ever since. Early in life he joined the M. E. Church at NoCreek, where he was born. Later he came to Hartford and moved his membership here. He was highly respected in the councils of his church and was a faithful Sunday school pupil.

Col. Barnett was elected Representative in the Legislature from Ohio county in November, 1895, and served with honor throughout the coming session. In 1894 he was elected chairman of the Fourth Congressional District Committee of his party and served four years. He was also chairman of the Republican State Central Committee eight years.

In the year 1896 Col. Barnett was appointed by President McKinley as Collector of Customs for the Port of Louisville. He served four years and was reappointed to the same place by President Roosevelt, holding this position altogether about nine years. He was National President of the American Society of Equity during the years 1907-8, and always took an active part in the interests of the local A. S. of E.

Col. Barnett first gained prominence in his talent for writing in the spring of 1888, when he engaged in a religious discussion with Rev. H. M. Ford, in the columns of the Hartford Herald. In this he held his points with becoming force and ability. A few months after this he became editor of the Hartford Republican. When he was appointed to the Collectorship at Louisville he sold the paper. After his terms at Louisville expired he came back to Hartford and again acquired control of the Republican and became its editor, which place he has held ever since. He was an excellent writer and a good forensic speaker and his talents along this line won him much commendation. He was a man of high ideals and definite ideas and possessed the ability to properly express them. He will be missed in Hartford and Ohio county as a good citizen, a conscientious worker in the field of human endeavor, and a man whose friendship was ever loyal and true.

The remains arrived at Hartford at 6:15 p. m. yesterday. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. B. W. Napier at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment at Oakwood.

H. M.

### GUNS FOR CANAL ATTACK REACH TURK CAPITAL

London, Dec. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that recent storms carried away the booms constructed by the Turks across the Narrows in the Dardanelles, and that profiting by the opportunity, a number of the Allies' submarines passed into the Sea of Marmara.

Large numbers of heavy guns destined for the expedition against the 40,000,000 Greeks in Turkey." These are the words the stranger hears from the lips of both government and anti-government partisans.

It is unfortunate that the representatives of the foreign newspapers

—and there is an army of them here in Athens—do not mix and mingle with the people of Athens, but take their cue from their respective embassies. One will have to stay in this city only a short time when he finds out to his own advantage that Greek public opinion is to be found neither in foreign embassies nor in the Greek parliament; the true Hellenic public opinion must be sought here in Athens, in the coffee house, barber shops or in the casinos.

I am informed that since the beginning of the Armenian extermination process in Turkey, more than

thirty delegations from the Hellenism

in Turkey have visited either Venetos or the King, pathetically warning

them that a worse fate than that

of the Armenians is awaiting Greeks in Asia Minor.

There are other facts that would

astound the neutral world and amaze

the peoples of civilized countries that

have so far been passed over in silence,

which are continuously being

ignored by the newspapers of warring nations.

More than \$2,000 worth of stock

has been killed by the lion in two

weeks. So Trinity county stockmen

I was introduced to a Bishop of

the Orthodox Church, and the first

thing he asked us was, "Is there any

danger for the Greeks of Asia Minor?

He assured him that so far the Greeks

had been spared studiously by the

Turkish officials. Then he complained

that the Allies have no consideration

or regard for the interests of Greeks

of the animals slain, being content

to tap the jugular vein and drink

the life blood.—Sacramento Bee.

"They wish us to fight in the man-

ner they tell us," he said, "and they

themselves wish to map out our mil-

## TURKS HOLD MENACE OVER THE GREEKS

### MAVRONITE PRIEST SAYS HELLENES FEAR TO JOIN ALLIES.

The following impressions of the Hellenic situation were written by the Rev. Father Dakras, of the Mavronite Church of Urmla, Northwestern Persia. After the Urmla massacre during the early part of this year this Mavronite priest traveled to Tiflis with other Christian refugees and disguised as a Greek Orthodox priest journeyed through Turkey and finally, by way of Constantinople, reached Athens, from which city he writes:

Greece is crowded almost overcrowded with Christian refugees—mostly Greek—from Asia Minor. It is estimated that more than 200,000 Christians of Asia Minor have already taken refuge in Greece proper, including the islands. To the Greeks of the Turkish Empire Greece is what Rome is to a Roman Catholic, what Mecca is to a Moslem and what Zion is to a Jew. The 4,000,000 Greeks of Asia Minor look at Greece proper as their sole protector.

Under these circumstances who can justly blame the Hellenic government for hesitating and wavering in its decision to cast the lot of Hellenism, including the 4,000,000 Greeks in Turkey, along with the allies?

True in the early days of the war, M. Venizelos was willing to enter the war immediately on the side of the allies, but neither M. Venizelos nor those of his following had imagined that the Turk was capable of doing what he has already accomplished—the extermination of the Armenians.

The regime in Constantinople is holding 4,000,000 Greeks throughout the Turkish empire as hostages and saying in language unmistakable to the Greek government:

"You join our enemies and the fate of the Greek population of Turkey will be similar to that of the Armenians.

I am surprised that the French

newspapers which I daily read in the

public library of Athens never dwell

upon this phase of the Greek apprehension.

These newspapers do not even mention this most important

feature of the Greek government.

I am also told by many Greek friends who read other languages that no

newspapers, printed in the language

of the allies of the West, have even

mentioned this vital consideration.

"Greece is not afraid to fight

against both Germany and Bulgaria;

submarines passed into the Sea of

Marmara.

It is mindful of the well-being of the

4,000,000 Greeks in Turkey." These

are the words the stranger hears from

the lips of both government and anti-

government partisans.

It is unfortunate that the repre-

sentatives of the foreign newspapers

—and there is an army of them here

in Athens—do not mix and mingle

with the people of Athens, but take

their cue from their respective embas-

sies. One will have to stay in this

city only a short time when he finds

out to his own advantage that Greek

public opinion is to be found neither

in foreign embassies nor in the Greek

parliament; the true Hellenic public

opinion must be sought here in Ath-  
ens, in the coffee house, barber shops or in the casinos.

I am informed that since the begin-

ning of the Armenian extermination

process in Turkey, more than

thirty delegations from the Hellenism

in Turkey have visited either Ven-

etos or the King, pathetically warn-

ing them that a worse fate than that

of the Armenians is awaiting Greeks

in Asia Minor.

There are other facts that would

astound the neutral world and amaze

the peoples of civilized countries that

have so far been passed over in silence,

which are continuously being

ignored by the newspapers of warring

nations.

More than \$2,000 worth of stock

has been killed by the lion in two

weeks. So Trinity county stockmen

I was introduced to a Bishop of

the Orthodox Church, and the first

thing he asked us was, "Is there any

danger for the Greeks of Asia Minor?

He assured him that so far the Greeks

had been spared studiously by the

Turkish officials. Then he complained

that the Allies have no considera-

tion or regard for the interests of Greeks

of the animals slain, being content

to tap the jugular vein and drink

the life blood.—Sacramento Bee.

"They wish us to fight in the man-

ner they tell us," he said, "and they

themselves wish to map out our mil-

itary campaign and they also wish us to fight whomever they point out for us to engage. It is like in former years when parents picked out wives and husbands for their children. They demand that we shed our blood for them when in the past they carefully evaded us."

This is not the feeling of this patriotic of the Orthodox Church none; it is the unspoken feeling and attitude of every Greek.

A Hellenic officer a Major of the reserves, who had spent in America many years as a lawyer, told me passionately that it is impossible to divide the whole world into two camps. "We do not like the Teutons," he said, "but we do not wish to fight them, because they are just now allied with our ancient enemy—the Turks. Of the allies, France is the only nation we adore, respect and trust. We trust the Slav less than we trust the Teuton. England is a great country, but we had rather not enter into any deal with her; we cannot trust her and we will not trust her. Italy!"

He paused. He could not find words expressive enough to convey his feelings toward Italy. I have later found this feeling toward Italy universal among the many Greeks I have interviewed.

Another Hellenic army officer, a Captain told me that if the war was between France and Germany he would

# We Thank You!

We want to express to our customers and friends our sincere appreciation to each of them for their liberal patronage and co-operation during the year 1915. The great war among European nations has made merchandise scarce, and in some instances higher in price, but we have tried by honest efforts to give our trade the best values possible.

We earnestly solicit your patronage through 1916, and assure you that we will leave nothing undone to help you in every possible way we can.

Remember this, THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

For American wire fence, call on U. S. Carson.

10th

Mr. J. F. Miller spent Christmas with friends at Rockport.

Miss Maurine Martin is visiting relatives at Cromwell this week.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford.

Ar. Irvington .. 3:40 p. m. Ky.

Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p. m.

Ar. Louisville .. 7:40 p. m.

No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a. m.

Ar. Irvington .. 10:06 a. m.

Lv. Irvington .. 10:40 a. m.

Ar. Elimitch .. 1:04 p. m.

Mr. F. L. Felix, publisher of the Herald, is spending the Christmas holidays with his family in Louisville.

Miss Willie Smith entertained a number of her friends at her home on Clay street Tuesday evening of last week.

Miss Norine Black is the guest of relatives in Rockport.

Miss Pearl Birkhead left Tuesday for her home in Owensboro.

Miss Gorin Flener is spending the holidays with her parents at Cromwell.

Mr. W. B. Frost, University of Lexington, is spending a few days here.

Mr. E. A. Carter, of Huntsville, Ark., spent a few days in Hartford recently.

Miss Bernice May, of Owensboro, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Woodward.

Mr. Jno. Moore and family of Elizabethtown are the guests of relatives here.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin visited relatives near Owensboro during the holidays.

Attorney A. D. Kirk transacted business at Fordsville and Owensboro recently.

Mr. T. J. Morton, of Evansville, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Morton, last week.

Mr. E. B. Birkhead and daughter Irene Cox were in Owensboro the first of the week.

Mr. Sam D. Render of Oklahoma City, Okla., spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ren-

er.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Thomas of Morgan, Ky., arrived Tuesday to visit the formers' father, Mr. E. P. Thomas.

Miss Effie Duke, teaching at Hazard, Ky., and Miss Edith Duke, teaching at Adairville, Ky., passed through Hartford enroute to their home at Dukehurst.

Prof. R. W. Tinsley, instructor in modern languages, University of Mississippi, at Oxford, is spending his Christmas vacation here with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tinsley.

Mr. G. Barnard and family, of Millport, Ky., returned home on the 29th, after spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Barnard's brother, Prof. L. M. Gary, of Dumas, Ark.

Miss Nancy Ford, Bowling Green Business University, accompanied by her roommate, Miss Elsie Burmeister, Ashland, Pa., came home for the holidays. Miss Burmeister returned Monday.

Mr. Isaac Foster, of Central City was in Hartford on business yesterday. He has the contract for building a new \$15,000 church for the Christian Church people at Central City and is at work on same.

Miss Mary E. Marks, West Kentucky State Normal, Bowling Green, and Mr. J. W. Marks, resident engineer Southern Railway, Greer, S. C., are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Marks.

Mrs. D. Woolfolk Barrow and children, Mary and Woolfolk, Jr., Lexington, Ky., are the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor, during the holidays. Dr. Barrow joined them Friday, returning to Lexington on Sunday.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., at their annual election held December 27, 1915, elected the following officers: C. M. Crowe, W. M.; O. C. Martin, S. W.; W. H. Rhoads, J. W.; Jas. H. Patton, Treas.; E. G. Schroeter, Secy.; Albert Rial, Tyler; C. O. Hunter, Member Board of Control. Appointed officers as follows: A. C. Porter, S. L.; Wm. W. Riley, J. D.; James Nance, S. S.; O. T. O'Bannon, J. S.; J. P. Sanderfur, Chaplain.

#### Announcement.

Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, A. D. Kirk and Otto C. Martin announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of "Heavrin, Kirk & Martin."

Their office will be located in the same offices now occupied by the firm of "Heavrin & Kirk," on Main street, Hartford, Ky., opposite the Court house.

They will practice their profession in all Courts of this State. Matters placed in their hands will be given prompt and careful attention. Their friends are cordially invited to call on them.

#### INVESTED \$30,000 AND QUIT BASEBALL WITH \$500,000

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—The Browns have been sold to Phil DeC. Ball, former owner of the St. Louis Browns, and the first payment has been made to Col. Robert Lee Hedges. Ball announced this today.

The sale price of the Browns was \$400,000. This includes the holding company which owns the grounds and the improvements on it and leases it to the baseball club at an annual rental of \$21,000, also the baseball company proper, which owns the franchise, the players and all other assets.

Ball is sure on the price he is

paying, but it is known that it was close to \$400,000. A former stockholder was authority for the statement that the price was \$500 a share for 80 shares. The original incorporation was on an \$80,000 capital basis.

Hedges owned about 63 per cent, of the stock of both the baseball and holding companies, making his share of the purchase price about \$252,900. Frank Rickey, former manager of the Browns, will be retained by the new owners in some capacity, although Fleder Jones will be manager. If Hedges himself elects to be president it is probable Rickey will become chief scout.

Hedges, long dubbed "Tail-End Bob" by his fellow magnates, is quitting the game with \$500,000, quite an increase over the \$30,000 he had when he came in with the American league with the first baseball raid, investing that amount in the Milwaukee franchise.

Although the Browns have been the joke team of the circuit, and although Hedges has been panned time and time again for seemingly inexplicable errors, no one doubts his business ability.

He was the first magnate to abolish bars from the grandstand and one of the first to make strong appeals to attract women fans to the park.

#### Only One.

Victim of Accident—Did you notice the number of that machine that hit me?

Si Botts—Sure.

Victim—What was the number?

Si Botts—One. How many did you think it was?

## PLAN FIGHT ON VICE IN STATE

LEXINGTON CRUSADERS WANT  
NEW LAW ENACTED BY  
LEGISLATURE.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—To abolish commercialized vice in every city and town in Kentucky is the plan which the members of the Lexington Vice Commission hope to carry out by having the Legislature at its approaching session enact into State laws the provisions of the anti-vice ordinances which went into effect a few days ago in this city and which it is declared, have already obliterated the old segregated district.

The announcement that the Legislature would be asked to take up a State reform of this character was brought out at a conference held today by Mayor J. E. Cassidy and Chief of Police Jerry Reagan to consider the steps to be taken in the event the anti-vice ordinances should be declared illegal in the test case filed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

The city officials say they have little fear of the courts deciding adversely to the ordinance and Mayor Cassidy declared that so confident are the advocates of the ordinances of their legality and effectiveness that members of the Lexington Vice Commission who led the movement which resulted in the passage of the ordinances, have signified their intention of going before the next Kentucky Legislature and having the main provisions in the twin anti-vice ordinances incorporated into a bill which it is hoped will be enacted into law by the incoming Legislature. Mayor Cassidy stated that even if the anti-vice ordinances were knocked out by the courts the present Kentucky statutes give ample power to keep the redlight district closed.

Chairman George R. Hunt, of the Lexington Social Hygiene Committee, which will be the successor of the Lexington Vice Commission, said tonight that the Lexington organization will act with the Louisville Vice Commission in the matter, and the outline before the Legislature will be agreed on by the two bodies if the present intentions were carried out. Mr. Hunt stated however, that the proposed bill, instead of being modeled on the anti-vice ordinances, will probably be in the shape of an abatement and injunction law such as is in effect in a number of states, and which is considered the most satisfactory method of eliminating commercialized vice, and if it becomes a law will remove the necessity for anti-vice ordinances in the cities and town of the State.

Under such a law properly adjudged as being used for commercialized vice purposes may be taken entirely out of the hands of the owners by the court and held until such time as the court is assured that it will not be employed for improper purposes. Abatement proceedings under the law may be begun when a house is suspected of being used for immoral purposes or as a nuisance of any sort, and indictments brought against the owners, agents and operators of the house. The case is then tried on its merits in open court and the result final.

#### Bear This In Mind.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. Obtainable everywhere.

#### AMERICAN HOSIERY GRADE PROSPECTUS

Washington, Dec. 26.—Investigation has disclosed, the Department of Commerce announced to-day, that American hosiery manufacturers, who opposed tariff cuts on knit goods, now are making a profit of nearly twelve per cent on capital invested and could increase that margin through better methods in the manufacture and sale of their goods.

A report on this investigation by experts in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was transmitted to President Wilson to-day by Secretary Redfield. It was the second of a series issued in connection with the bureau's inquiry into the manufacture of clothing in the United States.

Highest profits, the report says, are made on the class of goods meeting foreign competition. Seamless hosiery, solely an American product, is cheaper and produces the smallest margin to the manufacturer.

Imports are shown to have dropped from \$6,400,000 to \$3,000,000 within the last six years. In 1909 imports formed twelve per cent of the value of hosiery sold in America but now less than six per cent of goods on the American market is of foreign manufacture. Most of the foreign goods are said to be of a

# Hartford College

Will Begin Its Mid-Winter Term

January 10, 1916.

New classes will be organized to accommodate High School pupils entering at that time. The Normal Department will begin its work then and a strong class will prepare for teachers' examinations.

Enter at that time. Be one of many who will begin work in one of these departments.

For catalogs or further information, address

H. E. BROWN, President, or  
HENRY LEACH, Vice-Pres.

Many thanks to our friends and customers during the holiday season for their liberal patronage.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year,

Respectfully,

Hub Clothing Company

Hartford, Ky.

## BE SURE AND MAIL US YOUR LIST

For Anything You May Need in

## LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, COLUMNS, MILLWORK

For Our Lowest Prices.

## FORDSVILLE PLANING MILL COMPANY

Incorporated Jake Wilson, Mgr. FORDSVILLE, KY.

cheap quality, particularly now that German silk goods are held by the British blockade.

Americans were found to be wearing silk hose more and more and as a result, cotton hose manufacturers are making less profit than silk manufacturers.

Profits in various parts of the country are shown to vary greatly. Sixteen mills in the South are making five times the profit, the report says, of as many mills in Pennsylvania. This is attributed to lower labor cost in the South and also to the fact that Southern mills, being newer, are equipped with more efficient machinery.

The report finds fault with a retail system that forces manufacturers to produce an article selling at a fixed price. This system, the report says, does not permit a raise of a few cents in the retail price, and forces the manufacturer to sell more cheaply so the retailer can make a living profit despite mounting expenses. Much ruinous competition has resulted, the report asserts.

Opposition by the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association, the investigators say, did not prevent a thorough investigation. Seventy-three establishments were studied, and sixteen States were included in the range of the inquiry.

Liven up Your Torpid Liver. To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pill. They insure good digestion, relieve constipation, and tone up the whole system—keep your eye clear and your skin fresh and healthy looking. Only 25¢ a druggist.

## DR. O. E. HART

VETERINARY SURGEON

BEAVER DAM, KY.

Office James Taylor's Livery Barn.

## GUNS! GUNS!

I CARRY IN STOCK A LARGE

LINE OF

## Shot Guns, Rifles

TARGET GUNS.

AMMUNITION, SHELLS, ETC.

And respectfully request

you to call and see the large

line of Shot Guns, Rifles,

Ammunition, Shells, &c.,

ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the Best and Prices the Lowest.

U. S. Carson GROCERYMAN, HARTFORD, KY.

## CURIOUS ANDORRA

Oldest, Smallest and Strangest of All Republics.

### A PATCH IN THE PYRENEES.

This Tiny Nation, Where All Men Are Really Equal, Has Never Produced a Page of Literature, a Bar of Music, a Painting nor a Leader of Men.

For 1,100 years, since its foundation as a republic in 805 and no one knows for how many centuries before that, curious little Andorra has gone its own strange way utterly oblivious to the progress of the other nations of Europe. It has its own idea of the meaning of life, and it lives according to that. A traveler entering the republic today will find it exactly as it was 4,000 years ago.

It is a republic which has never achieved anything in its long and vague history; a republic which has never produced a page of literature nor a bar of music nor a painting; a republic which has never had a place in the councils of Europe and has never asked for one; a nation which has never produced an ambitious man.

Andorra consists of six counties and boasts about a dozen towns. Its entire population is 5,000 souls.

The chief occupation of the people of Andorra is cattle raising, and thousands upon thousands of cows may be seen browsing in the rich pastures. Yet it has never occurred to Andorrans to milk these cows, and butter and milk are unknown in the republic. Dairy products are nonexistent. The only cheese made is that from the milk of sheep. Visitors find it impossible to procure milk or cream for their coffee. Andorrans themselves use brandy instead and think it is better than anything else in coffee.

In 805 Louis the Debonair laid siege to the city of Urgel, which is to the south of Andorra. The Andorrans, led by Marc Almaviver, took up arms to aid the French, and for their assistance Louis gave them a charter and permitted them to be self governing.

As it now exists it is the sunniest republic in the world. It is situated in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It is about eighteen miles wide and sixteen miles long from north to south. It is difficult of access, as there is not a single railroad running through or near it.

Its capital is Andorra la Vieja, with a population of 500 and containing the Casa de la Vall, or house of representatives. This is a large sixteenth century building at the extremity of the town, overlooking the valley toward Spain. It is parliament house, town hall, school, palace of justice and hotel for the councillors all in one. It is also used as a temporary prison in the rare cases when a prison is necessary. Crime in Andorra is practically unknown. The only Andorrans suffering imprisonment are the smugglers of tobacco caught by the French or Spanish custom officers, and these are not looked upon as malefactors by their fellow citizens. Smuggling is regarded as a legitimate trade.

There is no police department and no police. Every citizen has the power to arrest, but this privilege is rarely used.

The territory was once densely wooded and is said to derive its name from the Moorish Alidarru, "the place thick with trees," but almost all the forests have been destroyed for fuel. The climate is generally cold, with very severe winters. The land is chiefly devoted to grazing for the numerous flocks and herds. But on the sheltered southern slopes it is carefully cultivated and produces grain, potatoes, fruit and tobacco. The local industries are of the most primitive kind and show little or no advance since the middle ages.

The only roads are bridle paths, with the exception of one municipal road connecting Andorra with the high road to Seo de Urgel and Munres by way of the Balira valley.

Andorra is perhaps the truest democracy in the world. There is no nobility, and there are no class distinctions. All men are equal, not only in the eyes of the law but in the fullest sense of the word. The first citizen of the land, the president, is a farmer.

The republic is governed by twenty-four representatives, elected every four years. These representatives choose one of their number as president of the republic. His salary is 80 pesetas a year, or \$20. Representatives get 20 pesetas, or \$2.50 a year.

There is no such thing as poverty in Andorra. Every one has enough and has no desire for more. Though they are hard drinkers, cases of intoxication are very rare. They speak their own language, Andorran, but French is taught in the schools. The school system is regulated by the French, and for this service Andorra pays annually to the French government 100 francs, or \$180. From this it may be seen that taxation is very low. Doctors' services are absolutely free, and drug stores supply their patrons without charge.

Andorrans drink a great deal, and they are unruly in their personal appearance. But they are extremely honest, and theft is unknown in the country. Though descended from an ancient race, they are not good looking. Their faces are hard and uncomely, but that is because their lives are hard. The women work beside the men in the field, and feminine leisure and paint and powder are unknown.—New York Sun.

### POVERTY IN EGYPT.

It Often Drives Parents to Sell Their Children as Slaves.

In the whole land of Egypt there are now only two cities, Alexandria and Cairo. Yet once Egypt was the greatest country of the world, having as many as 200 cities, but these have been all long swept away or covered with the sand of the desert.

In these two cities, Alexandria and Cairo, all the principal people of Egypt reside, while in the country districts up the Nile there are no towns nor hardly any villages, but only scattered settlements of peasants, who are called fellahs or fellahs.

These fellahs, though of the same Arab race and religion as the people of Cairo, are very different in most other ways. Instead of the turban, the flowing robe and the gay slippers, which the men of the city wear, we see only a half-clad figure with matted hair and skin blackened by the sun; instead of the veiled lady in a robe of silk, here is a poor woman with naked feet in a dress woven of grass. One thing, however, both use in common—a bracelet.

The fellahs of upper Egypt are very numerous, but they are all very poor. Their houses are mud huts, used only to sleep in, as they are in the open air most of the day. Their food consists chiefly of vegetables, which they eat uncooked, such as maize, melons, gourds, beans, lentils and dates; those that have a cow can get milk, and all can get fish. Meat they seldom taste, and their bread is only a half-baked paste of bruised maize or millet. Rice is too dear for them. One luxury, however, all the men—and women, too—manage to get whatever else they go without—that is, the ever present long wooden tobacco pipe, smoking.

The poverty of many fellahs is so great that a family of children is often a great burden to the parents. Many cases occur of parents selling their children as slaves to escape from the expense of their support.

A parent will sometimes make a long journey to Cairo to get rid of his young children. Some time ago a woman brought to a rich lady of that city an infant, which she said she found at the door of a mosque. The lady said she would take the child and adopt it and hand the woman a small sum as a reward for her trouble in bringing the child. The woman refused the offer, blushed and withdrew. She was the child's own mother.—Hartford Post.

**Great Hymn's Pathetic History.**  
Of all our hymns none has a more pathetic history than "Abide With Me." The Rev. Henry F. Lyte, who wrote it, was practically under sentence of death at the time. For twenty-four years he had been vicar of Brixham, Devon, and it was on the day he preached his final sermon there that Lyte, then about to start for Nice, where he died, composed the hymn, "intended," it has been said, "as a hymn of comfort for those who were about to depart from life and not primarily as an evening hymn." Of the eight verses only four or five are commonly sung, the general sense of congregations having eliminated about half of the hymn as Lyte penned it.—London Spectator.

**Is it the Danube?**  
It is arguable whether the part of the Danube east of Belgrade should be called the Danube at all, for on the map it certainly looks as if at Belgrade the Danube flows into the Save, not the Save into the Danube.

Accordingly we find that the ancient Homans called the river above this point the Danube, but below it the Ister, Istra being the region in which the headwaters of the Save are to be found. The name of the Danube itself was variously derived from the German "dommer" (thunder) and "tanne" (fir tree) and from Celtic sources.—London Chronicle.

**Carlyle and His Home.**  
When the great writer Carlyle was engaged to Miss Welsh the latter induced her mother to consult that Carlyle should live with both of them and share the advantage of an established house and income. But Carlyle unanswered Miss Welsh's proposal by saying that two households could not live as if they were one and that he would never have any right enjoyment of his wife's company till she was "all his own," adding that the moment he was master of a house the first use he would make of it would be to slam the door against uninvited intruders.

**The Devil's Knell.**  
Among the famous bells of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, is one known as "Black Tom of Scotland," which was presented to the church in expiation of a murder. "Black Tom" is always rung on Christmas eve. Its solemn tolling as it strikes the first tap at exactly midnight is known all over Yorkshire as the "devil's knell." It bears the notion that when Christ was born the devil died.—London Globe.

**Burglar's Little Joke.**  
"My good man," said the kindly visitor to the burglar in the jail who had been caught with the goods, "can't you see the error of your ways?"

"There have been times, man, when I couldn't, but this time it looks very much like I'm going to conviction."—Detroit Free Press.

**Utter Loss.**  
"I am greatly disappointed about that book I wrote."

"Friends not buying it?"

"Why, nobody has even had enough interest in it as yet to ask me to give him a copy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Gambling is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief.—Washington.**

### SIZES OF SARDINES.

The Big Fellows Are Eight and Even Ten Inches Long.

Sardines are found chiefly in the Atlantic ocean, forming great schools or banks extending from the coast of Ireland to the Canary Islands. They are also found in considerable quantities in the Mediterranean, probably coming from the Atlantic, strained by the higher temperature of the water. However, sardine fishing is of less importance on the Mediterranean shores of Spain than on the bay of Biscay and the gulf of Cadiz, where the principal factories for canning sardines are located.

The supposed difference between sardines found in various parts of the world has been much disputed, but repeated investigation has demonstrated that no generic difference exists, as the sardine is not a sedentary fish and inhabits the ocean at large, migrating from coast to coast in search of food and mild waters. This explains its appearance and disappearance, both dependent upon the movement of warm currents, and its particular abundance on the coast of Galicia. Near Flinsterre, in close proximity to the gulf stream, the sardine is usually found.

The length of the sardine varies from four and one-quarter to eight inches and the weight from 0.81648 to 2.38836 ounces. Sometimes a few are found measuring as much as eight and three-quarters inches long, but this is extremely rare, and none exceed ten inches. The sardine is known by many names, according to locality and development. In Galicia those of nine centimeters (3.54 inches) in length, weighing less than 23.455 pounds a thousand, are called "parrocha" and when six or six and one-quarter inches long, "mediano" or "medianillo." They are rarely known as sardines only when they reach the size of from seven and one-quarter to seven and three-quarters inches in length, weighing from 132.2773 to 154.3235 pounds a thousand. There is also a class of small sardines found in Cantabria as well as Galician waters, called "anchon." This variety does not exceed two and one-quarter to three inches and ordinarily weighs 0.17637 or 0.21164 ounce.—Cannular Reports.

### GOLD ACTUALLY GROWS.

In Certain Cases Nuggets Placed in Water Increase in Size.

It has been found gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size.

Gold is known to have grown on pine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California state mining bureau museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock lode, where it had been under water for years. Gold had formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and placers. Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on is not known. If it were a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born.

As in the case of the mineral or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which seep the earth's crust are able to contain substance from which gold is formed. Like animals and plants, gold must have water in order to thrive.

The gold in the water is deposited when it meets with the proper precipitant—an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or some chemical in the rocks.

It has been claimed that the nuggets found in placers are formed from the waters that percolate through the gravels and not from decomposed quartz, as generally supposed. Those who contend cite the fact that in the center of nuggets a small grain of iron sand can often be found. This was the nucleus around which the current of electricity created or deposited gold from the substance in the waters just as it is deposited in electro plating.

**And Suppose She Didn't.**  
A certain college president wore side whiskers. Whenever he suggested removing them there was a division of opinion in the family. One morning he entered his wife's dressing room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth.

"How do you like it, my dear?" he asked. "If you think it looks well I will shave the other side too."—Boston Transcript.

**Teeth as War Weapons.**

A New Zealand dentist has invented a set of teeth which can be used as a war weapon. In a clinch with the enemy, he writes, "the soldier could slip these out of his mouth and gouge the neck of his opponent or slice off his ear or his nose. I have used them on a pinch to scrape out a rabbit hole and as a light screwdriver."—Boston Transcript.

**Unusual Lequacity.**  
"Here this author begins his story, 'The wagon groaned as it crept up the hill.'"

"Now, that's strange."  
"What's strange?"

"About the wagon's protest. It has a tongue, but yet it was the wheel spoke that was tight."—Baltimore American.

**The Venus of Milo.**  
It is said that the base of the Venus of Milo, with the name of the sculptor upon it, was destroyed for the purpose of deceiving a king of France into the belief that it was more ancient than it really was.

**The sorrowful dislike the gay, and the gay the sorrowful.—Horace.**

### We Knock the Spots Out of Thing.

### Ladies' and Men's Garments

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in Superior Manner.

Send us your Garments and Have Them

### CLEANED CLEAN

Packages called for and delivered

### THE ELITE PRESSING CLUB

A. Iva Nall, Prop.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

### Farm For Sale.

Eighty acres of good land containing dwelling, barn and other outbuildings, situated on Hartford and Rockport road. Well and spring on farm. Church and schoolhouse near. For price, terms, etc., call or address

BARNETT & SON, Agts.

Hartford, Ky.

344f

THE POWHATAN

**HOTEL POWHATAN**  
**WASHINGTON**  
**D.C.**  
**HOTEL OF AMERICAN IDEALS**

"In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan heads the list.  
It is first in the hearts of its countrymen."



The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, Schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map, CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

### SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

### Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail, the Paxtine Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

### Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barras, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff; Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher; office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.

Court of Common Pleas—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Motley, Surveyor; Fordsville, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor; Olston, Ky.; Ozna Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichener, Centerport, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 2d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March in May, Wednesday after 2d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordsville, Thursday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

&lt;p



## LURE OF CHECKERS

A Game That Has Been Played For Twenty Centuries.

### LONG KNOWN AS "DRAUGHTS."

Plato and Homer Mentioned the Game in Their Writings, and Many Relics of It Have Been Unearthed from the Tombs of Ancient Egypt.

In the messengers' room of a big industrial plant two boys hovered meditatively over a checkerboard of red and black squares and moved their "men" from square to square with much pre-meditation. An old man chanced that way and, lured by the contest, stopped and looked on. Taking the liberties or the rights that his years warranted, he suggested a move and was soon absorbed in the game. Another man came by and stopped, and soon there was a group around the silent and intent contestants. The lure of checkers was upon them.

This game in slightly modified forms has exercised its fascination upon the human race for centuries that cannot be counted. "Checkers" is a new name for an ancient game. To English speaking people it was long known as "draughts," and in all the languages of civilized men it has a name. There are variations in the way of playing it, but it is the familiar checkers of our time just the same.

So many things come to light out of the ancient tombs of Egypt that it strikes the modern man as remarkable how many articles they buried with men in those dim, long gone ages, but one of tombs at least twenty centuries old explores, excavators and tomb breakers have brought forth pieces of checkerboards and the disks which for some reason are called "men." And as such things have been found in tombs that were sealed twenty centuries ago it is possible that some time in very much older tombs explorers may find relics of checkers.

In the British museum one of the exhibits in the Egyptian collection is a board and men of the ancient game which came out of one of those ancient tombs. Some of the oldest of the mural decorations of ancient Egypt depict players engaged at draughts, or whatever the ancient Egyptians may have called the game.

Classic references may be found to draughts. Plato mentioned it and wrote that it was the invention of an Egyptian whom he called Hermes Trismegistus, but where and how Plato got the information are not clear. It is very easy to say that such and such a man invented such and such a game, but close investigation usually proves that it is not so.

Tracing the genesis of a game of skill or chance usually leads the investigator too far back in the mists of the past to be sure that he has found the correct answer.

This game is also mentioned by Homer, and he records the observation that it was played during the period with which the "Odyssey" deals. There is little doubt that the Greeks played the game and that at a later period the Romans played a variant of it, which they called "ludus."

It was early played through northern Europe and was played there in such a remote period that it was said to have been one of the few things which were not introduced in that region by the Romans.

It was one of the most popular games in Europe during the sixteenth century. In the Library of Congress are several old books treating of the game. Samuel Johnson once wrote a preface to a book on the game of draughts which one William Payne had composed at the expense of much time and effort.

Students of checkers and very old players of the game recall the names of Anderson, an Englishman, and Wythe, "the bird ladle," who were famous checker players about half a century ago. Wythe traveled all over the world playing contests with local checker experts and enthusiasts. Morris, an English player, and two Americans, Yates and Barker, succeeded to the fame of Anderson and Wythe.—Washington Star.

### Richard Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell tried to train his son to be a worthy successor as protector, but the attempt was a failure. Richard was easy going and amiable and more addicted to sports than to statecraft. He was the acknowledged bird protege for from Sept. 3, 1658, to May 25, 1659, but cut little figure as such. He did not relish official duties and much preferred having a good time. The cavemen called him "Queen Dick," and others still less respectfully spoke of him as "Tumbledown Dick." He was glad to quit when parliament told him to get out. After his abdication, however, he conducted himself with credit and even with dignity. He lived in quiet retirement for fifty-three years and died July 13, 1712, at the ripe old age of ninety.—Argonaut.

### The Shrew.

The shrew was originally the shrew mouse, which, when her young were helpless, would fight desperately in their defense, and as well known was the courage of this little animal, which would even go out of its way to seek an enemy at times when the nest was under protection, that the word became applied to a woman who was ever ready to seek a quarrel.

We should not say something better than silence.—Pythagoras.

### HELPING THE PRESIDENT.

John Cheerfully Backed McKinley in a Diplomatic Crisis.

At the time of the Boxer rebellion President McKinley was taking a needed rest at his home in Canton, O. The long distance telephone was situated between two windows running to the floor of the room. Under one of them, projecting from the foundation of the house, was a faucet of water to the lawn. One morning the president was called to the long distance telephone by Secretary Day and Doan. A message had been received in Washington from the czar of all the Russions and the German emperor. It requested that the president of the United States should place the American soldiers under the command of Count Wittemann, the German general, in order to insure harmony of action on the part of the allied armies.

There was some pacing going on in the street opposite the house, and as the day was warm the workmen became thirsty, so one of them went to the water. While the chief executive was consulting with his secretary concerning this important matter over the telephone, John walked up, hung his pall on the fence and turned on the water. The water running in the pall made a great deal of noise and disturbed the president, the windows being open. He asked his secretary to wait a moment, and then, leaning forward and looking out of the window, said:

"John, that water running in the pall makes a very disturbing noise, and I am busy talking over the long distance telephone. Please turn it off for a few moments."

"All right, major," replied John, and turning off the water he tilted his pipe and lighted it, and then, sitting down with his back to the house, listened to the conversation which the president was carrying on.

Here was the ruler of a hundred millions of people engaged in the transaction of most important and serious business, and there was a common laborer intruding himself into the transaction, but McKinley was not impatient nor did he resent this interference. He dictated to his secretary over the telephone the reply, consenting that the American troops should be placed under the command of the czar on the condition that this government at any time reserved the right to revoke the permission, provided the policy of the army so commanded ran in any way counter to the interest of the United States.

Having dictated this important dispatch, the president hung up the receiver.

"John," he said, "I am through now, and you can turn on the water again." John did so and then, leaning on the window sill, said:

"Major, I hope you are going to settle that Chinese question all right. You don't need to be too darn yielding, for all of us boys are behind you."—New York Times.

### Inspiration in Dreams.

Colorist must be added to the list of authors who have found inspiration in dreams, for he himself has told us that he composed over 200 lines of the "Kubla Khan" during a sleep of three hours. On awaking he wrote down the fragment now existing, but the interruption of a visitor hindered the rest from his mind. The first idea of "The Ancient Mariner," too, was suggested to the poet by a dream of the Chinese question all right. You don't need to be too darn yielding, for all of us boys are behind you."—New York Times.

### What Makes Mirrors Reflect?

Mirrors that are made of glass have metal placed on one side of the glass. The light will pass through the glass, but will not pass through the metal backing. Light has the property of bounding from a surface that it cannot penetrate, the same as a ball would when thrown against a surface that it cannot penetrate. The light passes through the glass of the mirror, meets the metal backing and then bounces from it. This bounding of the light from the metal surface is called reflection, and mirrors are said to reflect.—St. Nicholas.

### A German Legend.

The Germans have a legend of Frederick Barbarossa that he is not dead, but in an enchanted sleep, sitting with his knights at a marble table in the cavern of Kyffhausen, in the Thuringian mountains. His long red beard has grown during this long enchantment and, covering the table, descends to the floor, and he sits thus waiting the moment that will set him free. There he has been kept for long centuries. There he must stay for ages.

### One of a Pair.

The application for the post of miller seemed somewhat dense, but in other respects fairly suitable. Almost as an after thought the mistress of the house put a final query. "I suppose you are a single man?" she asked.

"Er—er—no, umm," he stammered.

"I'm twins!"—London Opinion.

### His Objection.

Scottish Bachelor—Will ye have some tea? Visitor—Aye, please don't trouble Bachelor—It's no the trouble; it's just the expense.—London Punch.

### Hard Work.

"Pm, what is meant by literary endeavor?"

"Trying to sell the stuff, son"—Birmingham Age Herald.

The more that fortune envies the more one ought to trouble.—P. de Chateaubriand.

### MCCULLOCH STANDS BY MODEL LICENSE

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 24.—These men of Owensboro are following the lead of J. W. McCulloch, wealthy distiller, who has recently taken his seat as a member of the Common Council of Owensboro, and who in his maiden speech before the body declared that he is unalterably opposed to granting a license to any saloon keeper who should be found guilty of violating any of the city's ordinances, or whose character or reputation was known to be bad or to anyone who should permit disorder in his place of business. The well-regulated condition of the saloons of the city of Owensboro since that recent statement was made has been steadily growing better, the most recent development being the circulation of the following pledge and its signing by every saloon keeper of the city:

"For my own protection and for the protection of my business I hereby pledge myself and my establishment to sell intoxicating liquors to a known drunkard or minor in my place of business, or to anyone for whom, nor will I permit anyone to treat known drunkards or minors in my place of business if I can help it."

The saloon men, who laid this pledge before Mayor Hickman, stated to him that it had been willingly signed by all of them, and they called upon him to urge the Council to exercise its right of refusing to any who should violate it a renewal of license.

### GIANT SUBMARINES PLAN FOR U. S. NAVY

Washington, Dec. 27.—Slow-going submarines of 2,000 tons displacement probably soon will be sought for the American navy as a result of lessons learned by Navy Department experts from the European war and recent maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. It is possible, it was learned to-night, that the first five submarines included in the Administration's five-year building program will approach this size, although the estimates submitted were based on boats of the 1,300-ton class.

In contrast to this development of a type of giant submersibles, naval officers are inclined to believe that the so-called coast defense boats will be standardized at about 400 tons displacement. The name should be, it is asserted, harbor defense rather than coast defense craft as it has been demonstrated that the sphere of action of these boats is limited to a hundred miles or less off shore.

Twenty-five smaller submarines are included in the Administration's programming for this year, at an estimated cost of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 each. The estimate would provide for vessels of 600 to 700 tons displacement. Increasing the size of the fleet of submersibles and decreasing that of the smaller boats could be accomplished, it is pointed out, without altering the total expenditure proposed.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

#### Notice.

All parties having claims against the estate of James W. Burden, deceased, present them properly proven within 30 days to

PHILIP T. SMITH, Adm'r.,  
2502 Paducah, Ky.

### CASHIER SHOOTS ROBBER AND RECOVERS MONEY

Grant, Okla., Dec. 27.—After having been thrown into the bank vault with his hands tied by two youths who today robbed the bank of Grant of \$4,000, Cashier Webb slipped out of his bonds, intercepted the bandits and shot and badly wounded both. The robbers, whose names officers gave as Claude Jones, 23, and Arthur McFarland, 17, were taken to jail at Hugo to-night. Physicians said Jones probably would die.

A customer who was in the bank when the robbers entered was driven with the cashier into the vault, the door of which the youths could not lock. Webb loosened his hands and as the bandits left the building he pushed out the vault door and obtained a shot gun. Taking a short cut to the railroad station Webb concealed himself behind a pile of trees.

As the bandits approached Webb ordered them to put up their hands. They failed to obey and the cashier opened fire. The money was recovered.

#### Notice.

We have receipts for all who owe us. Please call and get yours.

R. W. POND,  
A. H. BILBY,  
B. F. TICHENOR,  
J. W. TAYLOR,  
L. H. BHAN,  
J. H. PINTLIM,  
B. H. PENDLTON,  
Dealers.

# 1916

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

### TO EVERYBODY!

Again it is a pleasure beyond expression that we can say to our host of loyal customers "Happy New Year to you," and we with equal emphasis extend it to everybody.

Old 1915 has dealt kindly with our great nation. While millions of human beings are engaged in the biggest and most terrible war in the history of the world, the dove of peace hovers over the Stars and Stripes and our peace-loving people are feeding the hungry and starving and transacting a large percentage of the business of the world. After all, in summing up the pleasure-producing elements of our daily existence, nothing contributes more to our happiness than the faithful discharge of our daily duties and our honest dealings one with another.

Our intentions with reference to our dealings with our customers have been actuated by the highest motives and any mistakes that have occurred have been purely of the head and not of the heart.

Customers, your loyal support lifts our hearts from this normal sphere and we gasp, to check an outward expression of our happiness.

When we look back and can count three generations of many, many families that have been every day loyal customers of this store, we are glad we are living and feel that our labors in behalf of our customers have not been in vain.

### Customers And Friends!

This store is as much your store as it is ours and with a stalwart determination and an unrelenting energy we propose, as far as lies within us, to deal honest and fair with you, placing your interest and ours on an equality, making you co-partners in the happiness it merits and the utmost success it attains. In the exercise of these prerogatives you have a measure of obligations to meet. Your honest effort in meeting these obligations will contribute largely to your happiness at the close of 1916.

We welcome the New Year, realizing that its opportunities and its possibilities are going to be largely the result of our undivided efforts. It will be according to your and my predetermined, honest effort, systematically and energetically prosecuted.

Your expressions and evidences of appreciation lighten our burdens and spur us on to higher and greater achievements.

### Couple Your Efforts With Ours

in maintaining the prestige of this mammoth institution. We'll widen its usefulness to the community. We'll extend its benefits to hundreds of others and in the closing hour of this New Year we may be supremely happy in the benefits received as well as the good we have enabled others to enjoy.

With no dark spots on the retiring year, we extend good wishes to everybody for peace, happiness and prosperity during the New Year.

Your Obedient Servants,

**E. P. Barnes & Bro.**  
BEAVER DAM, KY.